

feet above the earth; the funnel-shaped formation must have been composed of tens of thousands of Storks, all circling round and gradually rising higher and higher. As I got nearer I made out several more of these formations, one evidently not being large enough to accommodate them all. After they had remained in the air for some time they gradually floated down to the earth again and settled amongst the scattered trees on the slope, up which I was driving, some distance from the road, and I was able to get a good view of them. When I had driven some distance beyond them they rose again in the same funnel-shaped formations, and were still gyrating when last I saw them through the heavy haze. The haze was due to the intense heat, the time being about midday. I did not see any White-bellied Storks on the way back, and as I was travelling by a different road, do not know whether they had left the place where I had seen them a fortnight before. On my return to Pretoria I paid a special visit to some lucerne-fields at Wonderboom and Onderstepoort, where they were nearly always to be seen during the summer months, as I wished to see whether they had left or not. Not a single specimen was to be seen; but about a week later I noticed three at Elofsdal, which seemed to be immature, their legs being covered with a white chalky substance. The probable reason for this early migration was the dryness of the season and the cold winds which had been blowing during January and February

IV.—*Description of a New Flycatcher.*

By AUSTIN ROBERTS.

TARSIGER STELLATUS TRANSVAALENSIS, subsp. nov.

Differs from *T. stellatus typica*, of Knysna, Grahamstown, and Port St. Johns, in having the outer margin of the bastard-wing feathers very much paler, almost white, and in being somewhat larger. Types from Woodbush, Transvaal, ex coll. F. Vaughan-Kirby, January 1908. (Leng. 158 & 146 mm.; iris reddish brown, bill black, legs and feet pale dusky yellow.—F. V.-K.) Wing 87 & 82–83 mm.; tail 65 & 58; tarsus 25; culmen 13.